

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session.

In the senate on the 14th the Nicaragua ship canal question was discussed. In the house a bill to ratify an agreement with the Cherokee nation of Indians was considered and a bill to admit Utah as a state was introduced.

On the 16th speeches were made in the senate against the McGarran bill. In favor of a constitutional amendment limiting the presidential office to one term, and in defense of the constitutionality of the anti-trust bill. In the house a resolution calling upon the executive departments for information as to the number and amount of war claims allowed or disallowed by departments was adopted. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to settle the claims of Arkansas and other states under the swamp land grants failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote and was defeated.

In the senate a bill to repeal the silver button purchase provision of the Sherman bill was reported on the 17th and the McGarran bill was defeated by a vote of 22 to 18. The joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to limit the presidential office to one term was discussed. In the house a bill was introduced to refund the 1 percent bonds, to increase the circulation of the national banks and to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. A resolution was agreed to making provision for the joint meeting of the two houses of congress on Wednesday, February 8, to count the electoral vote.

SENATOR SHERMAN announced as soon as the senate met on the 18th the death of ex-President Hayes, and after paying a tribute of respect to the deceased, he moved that the senate adjourn in honor of the dead and an adjournment was at once taken. In the house the sundry civil bill (\$40,000,000) was reported. Representative Hayes, of Ohio, announced the death of ex-President Hayes and made a speech eulogizing the deceased and the house adjourned in respect to his memory.

The measure for a constitutional amendment to limit the presidential office to one term and the anti-trust bill were discussed in the United States senate on the 19th. The nomination of Elijah W. Huford, of Indiana, to be paymaster with the rank of major was received. In the house the bill providing that no person shall be excused from attending or testifying before the interstate commerce commission on the ground that the testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate him was passed. The bill for the establishment of a national quarantine was called up, but no action was taken.

DOMESTIC.

Fire destroyed the Newfield manufacturing company's building in Chicago, the loss being \$100,000.

J. N. MITCHELL, treasurer of St. Charles county, Mo., was said to be \$16,000 short in his accounts.

GRANDVILLE STEVENSON, second engineer, and Henry Thompson, third engineer of the British steamship Glenburnie, were suffocated on that vessel in New York by coal gas.

A four-story warehouse in Philadelphia collapsed, and seven men were caught in the ruins, three of whom were killed and one injured.

The first regular session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association was opened in Washington.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 16th was: Wheat, 82,081,000 bushels; corn, 12,260,000 bushels; oats, 5,008,000 bushels; rye, 1,044,000 bushels; barley, 2,185,000 bushels.

KONKEL LOTI, the murderer of Mrs. Demashek, met death by electricity at Clinton prison in Dannemora, N. Y.

In the trial at Pittsburgh of the Homestead poisoning case Patrick Gallagher, the cook upon whose confession the charges of poisoning were made, said that Hugh Dempsey, master workman of the Knights of Labor, gave him powders to place in the coffee and tea that was to be given to the non-unionists.

C. R. RYAN & Co., wholesale grocers at Memphis, Tenn., failed for \$150,000.

The new \$100,000 courthouse at Dubuque, Ia., was dedicated with imposing ceremonies and a banquet.

GILBERT WASSCHER, of Chicago, arrived in San Francisco after riding horseback overland from Chicago. It took him ninety-eight days to travel the 3,000 miles.

A mail car on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad was totally destroyed by fire near Selma, Ala., and all United States mail and southern express matter was burned.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, famous catcher and right fielder of the old Boston baseball team, made his debut as a theatrical star in New York.

A dining car on the Santa Fe road was thrown from the track and burned near Levee, Mo., and William Ross, a colored waiter, was killed and several other employees were injured.

AGENTS of an English company have purchased 25,000,000 feet of pine lumber at Tunis, Sidon and Little Lake, Mich.

CAPT. J. F. WOODARD, a man of world-wide reputation, died in Denison, Tex. For four years he had lived with a broken neck.

The National League for Good Roads met in annual convention at Washington.

JOHN TOOTHMAN and his stepson, William Stogdole, of Buckeye City, O., were frozen to death in a blizzard.

MARTIN MILLER, aged 30, was killed and his wife Kate, aged 43, fatally injured by their sleigh being struck by an engine near Belfast, Pa.

The Louisiana state lottery has been granted a charter from the republic of Honduras and will remove its business to that country on the expiration of its present charter, which will be January 1, 1894.

Fire completely destroyed the home of the Calmet club in Chicago, entailing a loss of \$250,000 on the building and contents. Martin A. Redfield died from the effects of the flames and a domestic named Katie McCabe was missing.

The Allen & Ginter branch of the American Tobacco company was destroyed by fire at Richmond, Va., the loss being \$250,000.

A freight train crashed into a large sleigh-load of people at Lonsdale, E. I., killing eight of the occupants and injuring sixteen others.

The Lloyd & Watson block at Jamestown, N. D., was burned, causing a loss of \$190,000.

The firm of Frank R. and George Briggs, of Brandon, Vt., real-estate owners and speculators, failed for \$275,000; assets, \$375,000.

The Ninth Street theater at Kansas City was burned, causing a loss of over \$100,000, only lightly insured.

A gang of silver counterfeiters was captured at West Superior, Wis. The steamship City of Atlanta of the Old Dominion line was burned near her dock in New York, the loss being \$100,000.

THOMAS C. JACKSON, a noted lawyer of Richmond, Va., shot himself through the head with a revolver. He wrote his autobiography before committing the deed.

At the convention of the National League of Good Roads in Washington it was resolved that the colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts in the several states should make a specialty of thorough instruction, scientific and practical, in the construction and maintenance of good roads.

The Pauly house in Minneapolis, one of the oldest hotels in that city, was destroyed by fire.

MAYOR EUSTIS, of Minneapolis, issued an order closing every gambling house in that city.

DURING the trial at Wichita, Kan., of a divorce case in the district court Judge Reed quelled a small-sized riot by whipping the defendant, Oscar Sanders.

The People's Mutual Accident association of Pittsburgh, Pa., was declared to be hopelessly insolvent.

HERBERT M. HAYDEN, 68 years old, chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, was killed by being knocked down by a horse in the street in Chicago.

At the eighth annual meeting in New York of the American Protective Tariff league the report of the general secretary showed that during the past year the general operations of the league had been more extensive than ever before in its history.

A motor car ran into a sleigh load of persons in Cleveland, O., and five were badly injured.

FARMERS about Great Falls, Mont., have been plowing for the last three weeks.

NATHAN RAMSEY (colored) was hanged in the jail yard at Helena, Ark., for murdering Prince Mallory, a negro neighbor, on January 13, 1892.

Fire in the large warehouse of the American Phosphate and Chemical company at Baltimore destroyed property valued at \$200,000.

The case of ex-Detective Daniel Coughlin, the only survivor of the three men sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin in Chicago May 4, 1889, has been reversed and remanded by the supreme court at Ottawa. This gives Coughlin a new trial.

DAVID WILLIAMS (colored) was hanged by a mob near Carrollton, Ala., for criminally assaulting Mary Davis, a white girl, aged 13 years.

When the will of the late Horace Smith, of Springfield, Mass., was opened it was found that with the exception of \$10,000 the entire estate, valued at about \$3,000,000, was given to benevolent and charitable institutions.

At Colorado Springs, Col., William Hall struck a rich gold mine in his back yard.

TRAINS on the Pennsylvania road collided near Jersey City, N. J., and fifteen persons were injured, three fatally.

MRS. SAMUEL K. LANORELL, of Denton, Md., and her three children were buried in one grave, all having died of the measles in one day.

MRS. JOHN BRADFORD, of White Plains, Mo., while in an epileptic fit fell into an open grate and was burned to death.

CHARLES W. THORN, wanted in Kansas City for the robbery of a bank there of \$11,300, was captured in St. Paul, and in his valise was found \$7,200 in bills.

W. B. HOFFA and Harry Rollins, two young men of Grenada, Miss., got lost on a hunting party in the Tallahatchie swamps and perished from exposure.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

STATE SENATOR FRED HORN, the oldest member of the Wisconsin legislature, died at his home in Cedarburg at the age of 77 years. He had served in the legislature almost constantly for forty-five years, having been elected to the first state senate in 1848.

HORACE SMITH, founder, with D. B. Wesson, of the celebrated firm of Smith & Wesson, revolver manufacturers, died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Springfield, Mass.

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, United States army, retired, died in New York city, aged 70 years.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. B. F. Butler were held at Lowell, Mass.

DR. JOHN B. RICE, ex-congressman, died at his home in Fremont, O.

The democratic members of the Delaware legislature nominated George Gray for United States senator.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES was suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the heart at his home in Fremont, O., on the 16th, and a fatal result was feared.

UNITED STATES senators were elected as follows: Michigan, Francis B. Stockbridge (rep.); Indiana, David Turpie (dem.); Tennessee, W. B. Bate (dem.); New York, Edward Murphy (dem.); Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge (rep.); Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley (rep.); Maine, Eugene Hale (rep.); Delaware, George Gray (dem.).

The widely-known landscape artist, Joseph Hitchens, died at his residence in Pueblo, Col., of paralysis.

GEORGE T. WEIRS took the oath of office in Trenton and was duly installed governor of New Jersey.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, LL. D., nineteenth president of the United States, died from paralysis of the heart on the 17th at his home in Fremont, aged 71 years. He served in the army throughout the war, was a member of congress in 1865, served as governor of Ohio from 1866 to 1870, was again governor in 1875-76, and was inaugurated president of the United States on March 3, 1877.

F. M. COCKRELL (dem.) has been elected United States senator from Missouri. Stephen M. White (dem.) from California. Cushman K. Davis (rep.) from Minnesota. David Turpie (dem.) from Indiana, and Matthew S. Quay (rep.) from Pennsylvania.

MARY ANN NIXON, a colored woman who claimed to be 140 years old, died at her home near Orlando, Ill.

PATIENCE WILLIAMS, a colored woman over 100 years old, died at Cairo, Ill. JULIUS EICHBERG, the famous composer and musical director, who for a generation had been a notable personality in Boston, died of pneumonia, aged 69 years.

It was announced that John G. Carlisle had resigned as United States senator from Kentucky.

SAM SMALL has given up his evangelical work and will go back to his old desk in the Atlanta Constitution office.

FOREIGN.

A TRAIN on the Congo railway collided with a wagon loaded with dynamite near Matadi, an explosion followed and fifty persons were killed.

The body of a woman cut in 178 pieces was found in a coffee sack in the street at Moscow. Nothing had been learned as to the identity of her murderer.

The French steamship St. Marie ran down an Italian bark off Villa Franca during a heavy fleet storm and the bark went down with all her crew of thirteen men.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE (Mrs. Pierce Butler), once a well-known actress, died in London, aged 83 years.

DOMINICO TARAGNELLO, an Italian, and Sing Kee, a Chinaman, were hanged at Nainaimo, B. C. Each man murdered a fellow countryman.

A TRAIN took fire near Samara, Russia, while running at full speed, from an overturned stove, and forty-nine persons were burned to death and many others were injured.

SIXTEEN of a wandering band of gypsies were frozen to death near Koniggratz, Bohemia.

The privilege heretofore granted ladies to sit in the gallery of the British house of commons will only be granted on special occasions in the future.

SEVEN deaths from cholera occurred at the lunatic asylum at Halle, Prussian Saxony.

A MAN was executed at Canton, China, by the slicing process for parricide. The prisoner was bound to a cross, then sliced to death.

A THEATER in Kevauksi, China, was burned, and over 200 persons perished in the flames.

NEVER within the memory of man has Canada suffered so continuously from intense cold weather. The suffering among the poor in all parts of the country is great, and numbers of people have been frozen to death, some in their beds.

The Canadian customs officers at Windsor have begun wholesale raids on respectable smugglers who have been buying their clothing in Detroit, Mich.

INTENSE cold prevailed throughout Sweden and all harbors were ice-bound. In Russia the wild animals, made desperate by hunger and cold, invaded the villages and devoured both human beings and domestic animals.

WILLIAM McDONALD was hanged at Glasgow, Scotland, for the murder of a woman.

A DEFICIENCY of 3,000,000 francs was discovered in the Rome (Italy) branch of the Bank of Naples.

The Ilkeston lace factory at Ilkeston, England, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200,000.

LATER.

SIXTEEN persons killed outright, 13 fatally injured, and nearly 100 more or less seriously hurt, is the appalling result of a series of accidents at Alton Junction, Ill., the 21st. An open switch on the Big Four main track was the prime cause of the disasters. The western limited ran through the switch into a freight train standing on the siding, and Engineer Webb lost of the limited was instantly killed. The wreck took fire, and while a great crowd was watching the spectacle, an oil tank car exploded with terrific force, enveloping the spectators in a sheet of burning oil. Eight of them were instantly killed and scores were frightfully burned, at least a dozen of whom will die.

The following states have not yet sent their electoral votes by messenger, at least they have not yet been received by the president of the senate: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin. The vote will be counted the last Monday in January, the 30th.

The water works boiler at Naphanes, Ind., exploded the 21st, killing three men and injuring three others.

The ruling of Secretary Bussey against pensions for accumulated disability will remove from the pension rolls 100,000 names of soldiers drawing \$6 each per month. It will decrease the annual expenditures for pensions over \$7,000,000.

A ROCKET explosion at a rock crusher near Leeds, Mo., exploded the 21st, killing Frank E. Hunt and seriously injuring three other men.

A STRONG effort is being made by Senator Wolcott to abolish the new, big Columbian postage stamp.

The Hotel d'Angleterre, Rome, Italy, was partly wrecked by dynamite bombs the 23d. There were over 100 guests in the building at the time, but none were hurt.

The Capital National bank of Lincoln, Neb., was closed by the national bank examiner the 22d.

SEVENTH tons of powder exploded the 23d in Kellogg's powder works at Huntington, W. Va., completely wrecking the plant.

A CRUADE was begun at Denver, Colo., the 22d against Sunday theaters.

The well known actress, Mrs. Chas. N. Hoyt, known on the stage as Flora Walsh, died suddenly at Boston, Mass., the 22d.

A BAD WRECK.

An Erie Passenger Train Plunged Into the Frozen Wabash at Peru, Ind., by a Broken Rail—One Person Killed and Sixteen Injured.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 21.—A disastrous wreck on the Lake Erie & Western railway occurred 1 mile south of this city early Friday morning. The following were killed and injured:

Dead—George C. Dordant, of La Porte, Ind., back broken and most horribly injured and lived but a few hours after taken from the wreck.

Injured—W. F. Hyson, of Ivesnoke, Ind., back and head bruised and crushed; A. Conrad, of Peru, Ind., bruised and burned, but not seriously; Willard Fisher, of New York city, badly bruised and scalded, but will recover; Fred Tobes, of Peru, Ind., conductor of train, head and hips badly bruised, but will recover; Henry Griffin, of Peru, Ind., engineer, horribly scalded and injured internally, will die; M. Ling, of Peru, Ind., express messenger, fractured scapula, cut about the head and injured internally, recovery doubtful; Richard Neff, Peru, Ind., baggage man, hip badly hurt and bruised about head and body, will probably recover; Kella Rober, Denver, Ind., back and head badly hurt, but was able to be removed to his home; A. Verbitum, Peru, Ind., hips and back hurt, and also burned, but will recover.

There were sixteen passengers in all. None escaped without injury. The train is known as No. 16, fast night express, north-bound, and is due in this city at 1:45. It was late out of Bunker Hill, 8 miles south, and with down grade, was running rapidly to make up time when it struck the broken rail. This was within 50 feet of the southern approach of the bridge crossing the Wabash river, and the speed was about 40 miles an hour. The truck of the forward coach left the track, bumping along the sleepers until the middle span of the bridge was reached, when the express, smoker and chair cars left the track, crashing against the sides, and carrying the iron span with them, fell into the frozen river, 30 feet below. The engine was dragged backwards and stands head up, with the pilot over and with the rails. There was no warning whatever, and the crash was terrible.

In an instant the coaches caught fire. Those not badly hurt succeeded in removing the others and none were burned to death. The train was consumed in less than one hour. Baggage man Neff, as soon as he extricated himself, ran back on the track and notwithstanding his terrible injuries succeeded in stopping the freight following, which was thundering on the down grade at this point. Assistance soon arrived and the injured were taken to the hospital in this city. The loss is fully \$25,000.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 21.—Word was received here Friday morning of the death of George C. Dordant, who was injured by a wreck on the Lake Erie & Western road near Peru. The deceased was one of La Porte's leading citizens. He was a brave soldier and served through the entire war, rising to the rank of quartermaster sergeant of his regiment. He served two terms as city clerk and filled other positions of trust. He was a prominent mason and odd fellow and a member of the G. A. R. At the time of his death he was secretary of the orphan's home and the Pine Lake assembly, and president of the La Porte local board of fire underwriters.

HERZ A PRISONER.

Arrested in London for His Implication in the Panama Frauds—Too Ill to Be Moved.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, the blackmailing Baron Reinach, was arrested at midnight on a warrant issued on demand of the French government on the charge of having been fraudulently implicated in Panama swindling and corruption. The detectives assigned to make the arrest found their prisoner too ill to be moved, and will remain with him until they are able to take him to Paris. Herz, notwithstanding his illness, has made energetic preparations to contest the effort to extradite him to France. He has retained Mr. Lewis, the well-known solicitor, and Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Gill are counsel in the case. Some surprise is expressed that Herz should now prepare to contest extradition to the last point when before arrest he had professed his readiness to surrender.

The police have seized all of Herz's money and effects. There are three counts in the indictment against Herz. The first concerns the 600,000 francs received by him from Charles de Lesseps; the second, the 2,000,000 francs received by him from Baron de Reinach; the third, the menacing letters written by him with the intention of blackmailing Baron de Reinach.

Dempsey Found Guilty.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 21.—Judge Stowe delivered his charge in the Homestead poisoning case against Hugh E. Dempsey, district master workman of the Knights of Labor, at the opening of court, and the jury retired shortly before noon Friday. At 1:20 o'clock p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The maximum penalty for the crime is seven years imprisonment and a fine of \$500. When Dempsey heard the verdict the color left his face and beads of perspiration stood out upon his forehead. With bowed head he left the court room in company with his attorneys. Once outside the doors, Dempsey was surrounded by a crowd of sympathizers. To a reporter, Mr. Dempsey said he had no comment to make, except to reiterate the declaration that he is an innocent man.

The consumption of flour in China, Japan and Central America is on the increase. If the Chinese ever should become sufficiently educated and civilized to use flour as a daily article of food, its consumption would be enormously increased.

A MEDICAL journal asserts that people who drink cow's milk are more prone to consumption than those who use the milk of the reindeer, the buffalo, the ass, or the goat.

Milton's wives gave him so much trouble that he wrote a treatise advocating divorce.

SOON TO BE TRIED.

Dan Coughlin's Case Reinstated, and a Hearing Will Probably Be Had in February—The Convict Transferred from Joliet Prison to Jail in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Cronin case is again on the docket of the criminal court, and Dan Coughlin is lodged in the county jail to await a second trial for murder. The order reinstating the case was issued by Judge Dunne upon the motion of Attorney William S. Forrest, who submitted to the court a copy of the supreme court's judgment. Upon receiving the capias Sheriff Gilbert promptly dispatched three of his deputies to the Joliet penitentiary, and they brought the prisoner back to this city on the 5 o'clock train over the Alton road. The case was

docketed in time to place it on the February calendar of the criminal court, and the defense will demand an early hearing. State's Attorney Kern has had no time to consider the case and was unable to say what course he would pursue.

The trip from Joliet was a picturesque trip though a short one, for Coughlin was the recipient of much attention from members of the legislature on the train. Those who shook hands with him on the train were probably not more surprised than were the people who awaited his arrival at the jailer's office. They expected to see the Dan Coughlin of old. When he was placed in the prison at Joliet in January, 1890, he was a magnificent specimen of manhood, 6 feet high, straight as an arrow and weighed 198 pounds. A long mustache curled over his mouth, and despite his confinement in the county jail his face shone with the hue of health. He was 33 years old November 16 last.

The man whom the visitors gazed at looked more than 50 years old. His mustache was gone, revealing thin lips which worked nervously. His cheeks were shrunken; there were deep lines around his mouth and his shoulders were bowed. He had not been shaved for several days and this added to the cadaverous, hunted, weary look upon his countenance. His eyes, deeply set in their sockets, constantly moving from side to side, of all his features alone looked the same. Coughlin was trembling with nervousness as he confronted his visitors. Some of them had seen him before the great trial. They fell back in surprise at the change in his appearance.

"Don't ask me to talk about the case," said he. "I'll say nothing except that I've been treated well here."

"It's a wrong righted, that's what it is," he continued. "I knew it would come sooner or later."

Immediately upon entering the jail he took off his overcoat and asked to be allowed to weigh himself. "I want to see how much I have gained in the three years," he said with a smile. He was conducted to the scales and the beam tipped at 175 pounds, showing a loss of twenty pounds. It appeared to satisfy him, however. He was then assigned to a cell.

An application will be made to one of the judges at once to admit Coughlin to bail. What judge will be selected for the application is not known. His friends are confident that the application will be granted. The friends of Dr. Cronin express their doubt of this. They say further that the result of the new trial may not be so favorable to Coughlin as he expects. They intimate that it may not only result in his conviction of murder, but that the chief actor and moving spirit in the great conspiracy may be brought to light.

The committee of Dr. Cronin's friends which has steadfastly sought to bring all the perpetrators of the foul crime to justice will undoubtedly renew its exertions now that Coughlin's new trial reopens the case. Besides the raising of a fund which materially aided ex-State's Attorney Longenecker in securing the conviction of Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, the committee has since been indefatigable in its efforts to secure further evidence of the alleged conspiracy. Among the new evidence which the committee is said to have in its possession, and which will doubtless be used at Coughlin's new trial, is the testimony of Mrs. Andrew Foy. Mrs. Foy's husband was a member of the famous camp 20. Several months ago he was arrested at the instance of his wife for ill-treating her. At the trial Mrs. Foy caused a sensation by threatening to reveal what she knew about the Cronin conspiracy and her husband's connection with it unless the latter mended his treatment of her. It was at Foy's house, according to the woman's story, that the conspirators met, and she overheard their discussions and plans.

FROZEN IN THE ICE.

Hundreds of Vessels in Danger and Flying Signals of Distress in Chesapeake Bay.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 21.—Off Ocean View, in this harbor, are fourteen schooners, and at Lyn Haven bay are two others flying signals of distress, but no boats can get near them. They are bound fast in the ice, and no one knows how long they will have to wait for their signals to be answered. The names of the vessels cannot even be learned. The steamboats which came in yesterday report hundreds of vessels frozen in the ice in Hampton Roads and lower bay.

HAYES AT REST.

Simple But Impressive Funeral Services at Fremont, O.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 21.—Business was suspended and the public schools closed, while the citizens gathered on Friday to pay their last tribute of respect to their most honored, eminent and beloved townsman, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. The morning dawned as bright as was the unostentatious life of the illustrious dead. Public buildings, churches, stores and many private residences were draped and bound with black, and on every hand the emblems of mourning bespoke the deep regard and sorrow of the community. A long impressive procession passed through the large dining-room at Spiegel Grove, where the remains lay in state.

The elegant plain cedar casket in black cloth rested in the center of the room with no decoration but three pale branches tied with purple ribbon at the foot, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. David T. Norton, of Cleveland. The silver plate bore the simple inscription:

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
January 17, 1835.

On his breast rested the beautiful decoration of commander in chief of the Loyal Legion, and on the left lapel of the dress coat the decoration of the Army of West Virginia.

The simple funeral services of the dead president began at 2 o'clock in the south parlor of the large bed-chamber in the rear of it. In the front hall was grouped the double quartette under the leadership of Prof. Alfred Arthur of the Cleveland university of music, a member of Gen. Hayes' old regiment, with which Mrs. F. H. Dorr, of this city, sang the hymns chosen by the family with tenderness and feeling. Rev. J. L. Albritton, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fremont, standing between the doors of the parlors in the expansive hall, read the Twenty-third Psalm after a hymn, and was followed in prayer by President J. W. Bushford, D. D., who some forty-five years ago united in marriage Lucy Webb and Rutherford B. Hayes in Chillicothe, O. Another hymn, "The Lord's Prayer," repeated impressively, and the simple, solemn services at the house were over.

The body-bearers lifted the remains, bore them from the hushed mansion, amid sobs and falling tears, and the long, sad procession wound out through the native forest of Spiegel Grove, which the illustrious dead has nourished with such loving care, to Oakwood cemetery, where, after the brief and simple ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, all that was mortal of Rutherford B. Hayes was committed to the tomb. The funeral procession was commanded by Col. Corbin, assistant adjutant general United States army.

President-elect Grover Cleveland arrived at 11:25 over the Lake Shore road. He was accompanied only by his private secretary. The train was two hours late and a great crowd had assembled to see Mr. Cleveland. Company K, of the Sixteenth regiment, was drawn up in two lines, extending from the train to the carriage. Between these lines Mr. Cleveland, on the arm of Col. H. C. Corbin, marched followed by Mr. Webb and Birchard Hayes, members of the press and the local entertainment committee. Mr. Cleveland was at once driven to the Hayes residence. At the door he was met by members of the family of the dead ex-president, and to each the president-elect gave a hand clasp and spoke only a few low words. The president-elect was assigned to a suite of pleasant rooms on the second floor close by the stairway. Here he expressed himself feelingly on the death of Gen. Hayes. Between the president-elect and Gen. Hayes there was the warmest of friendship. The presence of Mr. Cleveland was the tribute to a personal friend.

Those in attendance at the funeral include:

Hon. Charles Foster, Gov. William McKinley, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-minister to Spain; Senator Calvin S. Brice, Maj. E. C. Dawes, Gen. Wager Swaine, Gen. M. F. Force and Hon. William E. Haynes, ex-President, Gen. Cleveland, William Henry Sumner, Attorney General, W. H. Miller, Postmaster General John W. Wamaker, Secretaries Noble and Rusk, representatives of the United States senate, representatives of the house of representatives, Col. Henry C. Corbin, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. George D. Ruggles, Gen. L. Ludington, Capt. Parker N. Bliss, of Gen. Scofield's staff, representatives of the United States navy, Capt. Howell, Commanders Dickies and Houston; representatives of the several commanderies of the Loyal Legions; officers and ex-officers of the Regimental association of the Twenty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry; officers and ex-officers of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio; members of the general assembly of Ohio, and all the civil officers of the state.

Flight Were Injured.

CHICAGO

NEW NORTH.

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It was a part of the rear staffman's duty to carry along the dinner basket. Ephraim, still a growing boy, and, as usual, hungry, bethought himself of some molasses doughnuts and gingerbread cakes left from the noonday meal; and reaching down among the knives and tin plates in the basket he fished out a large twisted doughnut.

He was in the act of taking his second bite from the "twister," when a sound just behind him, like a whistle and snort combined, caused him to look round in surprise.

Not ten feet away stood a large black bear, perfectly at ease, sniffing as if to find out what the lunch-basket held. Its odor seemed to strike his nostrils agreeably, for he advanced a step.

Ephraim did not wait for better acquaintance, but was on his feet and off like a shot in a moment, expecting every instant to feel sharp claws in his rear.

In his excitement he tried to run between two trees connected by interlacing vines, and was brought up with a round turn. Looking back in terror, as he struggled to release himself and resume his flight, he saw that the bear, instead of following him, had upset the basket and was knocking the dishes about in a playful way, as she devoured greedily the few sweet things it contained.

While Ephraim was excitedly trying to free himself from the tangle of wild vines which detained him, the transit man decided to take a back-sight preparatory to making a point ahead. Reversing the telescope and signaling "rod up" by joining his hands above his head, Johnson sighted through the tube to the rear point.

The glass showed the red and white staff standing upright about where it should be, but he could see no Ephraim behind it.

"Confound that rear staffman!" he muttered, angrily. "He's never on hand! There's the staff sticking up, but how am I to know whether it's behind the point, or a foot to one side of it?"

He wiped the glass of the instrument, and looked again. The men standing by soon saw an expression of astonishment overspread his face.

He had reason to look wonder-struck and doubt his senses, for the cross hairs of his telescope were focused upon the nose of a black bear standing upright behind the rear staff, and holding it with both forepaws.

"Will one of you look down the line and inform me what that is behind the rear staff? If it isn't a bear, I don't know one when I see it," said Johnson. "Here, Jim, sight through the telescope, and tell me what you see," he added, turning to James Labree, the head chainman, who had come back for an armful of stakes.

Jim squinted through the transit, while the other men stared with unassisted eyes down the line to the rear point.

"It's a bear," said Jim, "or I never saw one! He's a-shakin' the pole. Now he's got it down. Where's Rodfish all this time?"

Without the aid of a telescope the other men could see that some animal was there, and Jim, through the transit, saw the bear swing the staff to the ground, toss and cuff it about, and rise on her hind legs, holding it in her paws as a raw recruit might handle a musket.

Probably since railroads first were built no surveying party was ever more thoroughly astonished than was that particular party about the transit.

The first symptom of returning presence of mind among the group manifested itself in a call to the axman ahead to hurry back to join them. Then leaving the transit standing where it was, all hands set out on the run for the rear station.

It was not an easy matter to make haste over the woodland hummocks and hollows, with the stumps of the lately cut bushes and saplings sticking up to trip one's feet, and hog stream to cross.

One by one the runners reached the water course, balanced and tiptoed upon the slippery tree trunk that served as a foot bridge to the other bank, and kept onward as well as their supply of breath would permit down the path; but when the foremost ones reached the rear point, neither bear nor staffman could be seen.

The men called loudly for Ephraim as they beat about the wood on every hand in search of him and the bear, hardly hoping to find the one alive, and not expecting to see the other at all. But they did not know the tricks and the manners of the audacious four-footed animal that had so coolly usurped the rear staffman's place.

Jim Labree, catching sight of a movement in a clump of brakes, threw a club into it; when the bear, which had been lying low, came out at him so suddenly and furiously that he was nearly seized before he realized his danger.

The head-chainman stood his ground manfully, and swung his ax stoutly at the brute. The blow was parried as neatly as a fencing master would turn a foil, and so forcibly that the weapon flew out of its owner's hand. As Jim turned to run, the bear struck at him, and her claws caught in his boot-leg and threw him down.

By the time the other members of the party realized what was going on, Jim was flat on the ground, and the bear upon him. The fierce beast struck him one blow with her paw, which, had it reached his head, would certainly have ended his chain-carrying for all time; but it hit his arm instead, wrenched his shoulder, and tore his sleeve and the skin beneath it.

The bear's nose was at his throat, where the sharp teeth would have quickly ended Jim's career had not a stone, thrown by one of the men, struck the brute in the ribs and drawn her attention to the other assailants.

The party rallied promptly to their comrade's aid, and attacked the bear with axes, surveying staffs, stones, clubs, anything they could snatch up hastily to use as a weapon. Relinquishing her victim, the bear slowly retreated, turning from time to time to dash at the nearest pursuers.

For several minutes it was all that the party, acting together, could do to keep her away from them. At last a lightning-knot, thrown by one of them, hit her on the nose, and the beast fell in a heap. The blow had knocked the fight out of her, but she was up again in a moment, and lost no time in taking to the bushes, in which she quickly disappeared.

The party now had time to look for Ephraim, for whose safety they had many fears. They searched the undergrowth on every side, dreading to find his mangled body. They called and shouted, but no answer came. Presently Ed Mason called out:

"Well, if there isn't Eph now, up by the transit!"

The rear staffman had remained near the bear no longer than it took him to get clear of the entangling vines. Then he continued his flight, taking a roundabout course with the object of striking the line again as near as possible to the transit party.

Reaching the stream he splashed and waded across it, and kept onward until finally, muddied and dripping, he arrived at the instrument. He was astonished to find it standing deserted; but, sighting through the telescope, he presently discovered the party back at the station he had quitted.

They were flying around as if they were having a great deal of trouble of some kind, and he rightly guessed that they had found the bear.

Matters having quieted down at the rear station, the party gathered about the point where gazing along the line to the transit, through which Ephraim was peering. Even as they looked a huge black form burst from the woods into the path about half way to the instrument and went toward it, while the cry arose from the party:

"The bear! The bear! There she is again!"

The rear staffman was congratulating himself that his comrades were having it out with the bear, while he was safe, when Bruin appeared in the path, coming toward him at full tilt, as if determined to join company with him once more.

The animal's black head and rump rose and fell like a seesaw as the creature galloped onward, with mouth open, tongue hanging out and small eyes snappy and fiery. To the luckless staffman's eyes the bear grew larger and larger, until its proportions seemed elephantine.

Ephraim looked despairingly about for a place of refuge, but saw none. It would be useless to take to a tree. The bear, he knew, was the better climber of the two, and if he remained on the ground the creature could out-run him.

He felt greatly the need of human society just then, and to secure it dodged out of the path, and made for the rear station by the roundabout route over which he had so recently come.

The party at the rear station, hastening after the bear, saw the great lumbering brute pause near the transit as if she suspected the bright, three-

legged brass machine; then she turned into the bushes, and was seen no more.

The party hurried onward hoping to find Ephraim. But he was not to be seen, and again they called and searched for him in vain.

The instrument had remained undisturbed through all the commotion. At the rear station the party, before returning, had set the staff upright behind the point.

"I'll take a look through the transit," said Johnson, "and get my back sight before another bear comes along to upset the rear staff."

He sighted a moment through the tube, slightly turned the horizontal screws, and looked again.

"Well, boys," he shouted, "if there isn't Ephraim back again at the staff!"

Sure enough the boy was there. Arriving breathless and maddened at the rear station only to find it deserted, he had felt that the situation was too much for him. He did not like the associations of the place, but it seemed vain to hope to join his companions or avoid the bear by running away. He decided he could do no better than full to his duties and hold the staff at the point, until the transitman should motion him to come ahead.

This signal duly came, and then, keeping a sharp lookout to left and right, he traveled at a slow rate down the line to the transit party.

The bear did not again interrupt the running of the survey. She had evidently taken to flight.

Jim Labree's shoulder, though roughly wrenched, was not seriously injured, and his scratches soon healed. So the adventure that at one time seemed likely to be serious was, in the end, a matter of laughing reminiscence.

Clarence Pullen, in Youth's Companion.

The Kind He Wanted.

Irate Neighbor—'I don't like that brass band you fellows have set going next door to me.

Leader—Oh, don't you? Well, perhaps you'll tell me what kind of a band you would like?

Irate Neighbor—A Disband, that's what.—Detroit Free Press.

PITH AND POINT.

—Job had boils to be sure, but then he didn't have any newspaper portrait.—Ran's Horn.

—Roosters are a good deal like men. A rooster never gives notice of finding a worm until after he has swallowed it.—Acheson Globe.

—The "Red bird" still figures on the bill of fare in some restaurants, but his part is taken by his understudy, the sparrow.—Philadelphia Record.

—Quidnunc—"Do you believe in marrying a girl for her money?" Young Lilly—"Not as a rule; but sometimes you have got to get it."—What's Odd.

—Philadelphia may be a slow town, as envious New Yorkers say, but there was a Philadelphia date on the Declaration of Independence, just the same.—Somerville Journal.

—"Do you play cards?" "No." "Billiards?" "No." "Do you bowl?" "No." "Go to the theater?" "Never." "Then I am sure you can lend me five dollars."—Flying Blade.

—"Your boy has a remarkable muscular development," said the neighbor. "Aren't you afraid he'll become a pugilist?" "No." "Why not?" "He's tongue-tied."—Washington Star.

—Miss Westend—"Then you don't believe that Adam and Eve really lived in Paradise?" Mr. Murray Hill—"Oh, yes, they must have lived in Paradise; they didn't have to keep servants."—Life.

—A Tribute to Their Thoughts.—Guest—"Why do you print your bill of fare in French?" Fashionable Restaurateur—"Because I want my patrons to think that I think they can read it."—Chicago News Record.

—"My great trouble," said Promptide, "is that I can't forget that I'm an actor when I'm off the stage." "And," continued Downcenter, "that other people can't remember it when you are on the stage."—Buffalo Express.

—His Authority.—Teacher—"John, in your essay you say that George Washington was not fond of fishing. Where is your authority for that assertion?" Johnny Cusmo—"Why, everybody knows he couldn't tell a lie."—

—Enthusiasm—"I understand Billie, the critic, spoke in enthusiastic terms of your new picture." "Did he? Good!" "Yes, he said that never in his whole life had he seen so much paint used on a single piece of canvas."—Chicago News Record.

—"My hired man was kicked in the stomach by a horse, stung by a swarm of hornets, and run over by a moving-machine one day, and died the next." "My! What was the cause of his death?" "Nervous prostration."—Cleveland Town Topics.

—Bulfinch—"Do you know, I think girls are such original people." Miss Smilax—"What makes you say that?" Bulfinch—"Well, I was at a little party the other night and a girl was holding forth on the terrible impropriety of being kissed, and a little, innocent, blue-eyed girl said she thought so, too, and that not only would she never permit such a thing, but she had never been kissed in all her life, except by her father." Miss Smilax—"Well, I admit that was possibly a trifle unusual, but I don't see anything so very remarkable about it." Bulfinch—"Well, you see, I'd just been out in the dining-room with her to get a drink of water and I'd kissed her eighteen times."—Boston Courier.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

The Wife's Version of the Delightful Runaway.

"Oh, Charlie, did you see the runaway?"

"No, I didn't. I'm starving, Nellie. Hurry up dinner."

"Oh, it was awful. The horse was galloping like mad. It was an expressman's wagon and a trunk."

"Tell me at dinner, Nellie. I'm so hungry I can't speak the truth."

"That, my dear, the children—"

"What! the children! Good Heavens—"

"Oh, they're all right; they were in the house, but they might have been right in the middle of the road—"

"Will you ring the bell for Hannah?"

"Oh, Charlie, I was so frightened I ran to the window and saw the wagon tip over—Oh—oh—oh—"

"What on earth—"

"Harry might have been riding in that very wagon! He often does."

"But he wasn't, it appears."

"No, dear; doesn't it seem like a special providence; but, oh, Harry, some poor woman lost her—"

"Was anybody killed, Nellie?"

"Her trunk was thrown out right in front of our door, and the beautiful woman's clothes were scattered all over the pavement. Such lovely—"

"What became of the beautiful woman?"

"Oh, Charlie, I'm so excited I don't know what I'm saying. Such lovely gowns, and cloaks, and—"

"Was the expressman hurt, Nellie?"

"I'm sure I don't know whether he was or not, the stupid! Some one came and took away the things. I just love a runaway, Charlie, don't you?"

Hannah's timely entrance with the dinner saved Charlie from another version of the affair.—Detroit Free Press.

He GuesSED at It.

The young professor of philology was doing a great deal of talking for a small man.

"Ah," he said, after a burst of eloquence, "there is nothing I love so much as the study of words."

"What sort of words?" asked another man who had, until now, had nothing to say.

"Oh, any kind of words—all words; language in general."

"Ugh," grunted the old man. "I guess you haven't got a wife."—Detroit Free Press.

Grammar.

She—What do you mean by telling everyone we are engaged? I did not say "Yes."

He—True; but you said "No—no!" and two negatives make an affirmative, you know.—Truth.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Fried Cold Turkey: Cut up the bird into neat sections, and dip each piece into beaten egg and bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper and salt. Fry in boiling fat until of a golden brown; serve on a hot dish with a little good brown gravy poured over.—Good House-keeping.

—If there is a good sauce for all kinds of steamed puddings: Beat half a cupful butter to a cream, into which beat, gradually, one cupful of powdered sugar. When the mixture becomes light and smooth, add one unbeaten egg and beat rapidly for three minutes. Now add the grated yellow rind of one lemon, and about one-third of a nutmeg, grated. Then gradually pour half a cupful of hot milk into the bowl. Beat well and serve at once.—Good House-keeping.

—Baked Pears: Pears bake nicely and make a very rich dish. They require at least two hours to cook. No. 1—Wash and wipe the pears, then cut in halves, remove the core and all imperfections; put into a deep earthen baking dish, cover with water and set in a hot oven. No. 2—Select sound, perfect pears; place in a baking dish with a little water. Bake until thoroughly done; when cool remove the skins, roll each pear in granulated sugar and arrange in a glass dish with whipped cream.—Harper's Bazar.

—Nice Small Cakes: They are rather tedious to make, but delicious, and can be kept a long time. Melt one pound of butter, cool it, and beat with one pound of sugar and four eggs to a cream. Add the juice and gratings of one lemon. If you use liquor, a wine glassful of brandy and two teaspoonfuls of pulverized hartshorn dissolved in a little milk. Beat in all the flour you possibly can. With a timber knife or hand, spread the dough as thin as you can on baking sheets or shallow pans. Strew thickly with shelled almonds, sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a quick oven. As soon as you take them out, cut in the pan into squares and lift out at once. One pound of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, and a half-pound almonds mixed together will be required to strew on top of the cake.—Home.

STARCHING AND IRONING.

How to Make the Linen Goods White and Polished.

Dissolve the required amount of best starch in cold water; pour on boiling water, stirring it all the time till of the right consistency, that is, about as thick as paste for ordinary purposes; if too thick, it will not iron nicely; if too thin, the linen will not be stiff enough. When the clothes come from the rinse-water, rub the starch well into shirt bosoms, cuffs and collars, and repeat the operation until thoroughly saturated; then hang them on the line. If the starch is now made quite thin, it can be utilized for various other articles included in the washing.

When the shirts, cuffs and collars are to be ironed, dip (three hours before ironing) each piece in a weak solution of cold starch and roll up tightly. After lying the required length of time, place them on the bosom-board, and with a clean, damp cloth rub them until they lie smoothly. Now lay a piece of thin muslin over the article, and with a moderately hot iron pass over it once; then remove the piece of muslin and iron as usual, until the article is perfectly stiff and dry.

Various substances are used to give linen a polish. A bit of white wax or gum arabic water, added to the starch when boiling makes a reliable foundation for a good polish. A laundry polish can scarcely be obtained without the use of a polishing iron, which may be purchased at any hardware store.

The articles to be polished are first ironed in the ordinary way, then dampened by laying them on a wet cloth, then placed on a board and rubbed hard with the bulge of the iron until they shine.

Linen after being ironed should be placed near the stove or in the sun until perfectly dry, as the garments will be much stiffer than if left to dry slowly. The sticking propensity of starch may be checked by rubbing the iron on a board on which a handful of fine salt has been placed. A bowl of clean cold water and a bit of linen cloth are indispensable to remove any specks that the linen may acquire in ironing.—Albany Cultivator.

The Independent Bodice.

The fashion which permits a bodice quite distinct in color and material from the skirt worn with it is not only economical, but also very often quite picturesque and artistic. A black lace skirt worn at a little dinner last week was ever so much more dressy and becoming because its full bodice and bishop sleeves were made of rose-colored silk with a crash balt to match. A charming dress included in a bridal trousseau was made with a demure black velvet skirt, silk lined and finished with a bayouise of white crimped silk. Black velvet straps passed from girdle to girdle over the shoulders, the straps covered with the richest cut-jet galloon, with dangling jet ornaments in the designs. Accompanying this elegant skirt were four waists—one of exquisite cream lace with full balloon sleeves of net to match, another of lilac silk, the third of brilliant red satin brocade-trimmed very prodigally with black lace and cut-jet ornaments, and lastly, a fitted blouse of crimson and cream striped and flowered satin.—N. Y. Post.

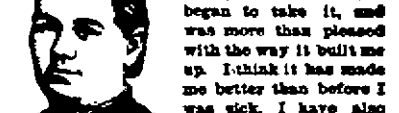
Snowy Linen.

Plain shirt-bosoms of three or four thicknesses of linen are preferred for day and evening alike this season. Two small studs are most worn, but sets are sold in threes. Linen collars are straight high bands measuring from two inches and a half to two and three-quarters in width. Some men let the corners of the collar roll over naturally, while others wear them to meet. Cuffs are worn large, with square corners, the edges just meeting for linked buttons, or else lapping for the single large buttons that are worn again.—Harper's Bazar.

LADY CUSTOMER—"How much are your bridges to day, Mr. Jiblet?" Feather—"One fifty a pair, m'am. Shall I send them?" Lady Customer—"No; you need not send them. My husband's on Staten Island shooting, and he'll call for them as he comes home."

After the Grip

"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended, I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with HOOD'S PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such



Hood's Cures

the preparations are Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. Mrs. EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

HOME TACKS

YOU ALWAYS NEED 'EM.

SOME INSTANCES. You pull curtain down quick, off it comes. You need "Home Tacks." Gimp gets loose on chairs, etc. You want "Home Tacks." Spring cleaning—you relax carpets. You must have "Home Tacks."

IN ANY HOME USES FOR TACKS. You will always find just the right sized tacks for the purpose in a box of "Home Tacks"—packed in six apartments—a most convenient form.

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Cures Sick Headache.

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Traces on Blood and Skin Diseases treated free. 8127 STREET CO., ALABAMA, GA.



BRUIN AS A STAFFMAN.

THE party who were locating the Piscataquis and Chesuncook railway line were working their way northward through the Maine forests. The route at this point was a tangent extending miles along the level valley of the Hog brook, and the party had shortly before crossed that sluggish stream, which for long stretches resembles a still, black lagoon.

On this September afternoon the transit man, Johnson, was having an easy time, as were the chainmen, who lounged at rest while four or five axmen cut the line-path through the thick undergrowth. The leveler and his rodman had overtaken the transit party, and now, seated upon a fallen tree, were spinning yarns with Johnson as he stood behind his instrument.

The country through which the line lay was a wild, wooded region. In the evenings, at the scattered farmhouses in which the party took up their quarters as the survey progressed, exciting stories were told of encounters with bears, Indians, wolves and wildcats.

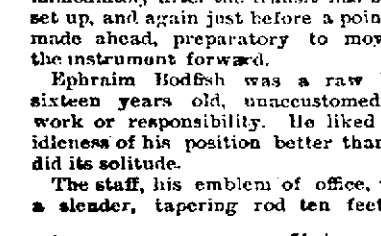
Perhaps Ephraim Rodfish, the rear staffman, was reflecting upon some of these disquieting tales of the forest as he lay on the ground a quarter of a mile in the rear of the transit, listening to the chirp of the grasshopper and the hum of the wild bee. Of all the positions connected with the surveying party his was the most lonesome.

In a railway survey the line is indicated by stakes driven at intervals of a hundred feet and known as "stations." The instrument by which the line is run is called the "transit," and those stations at which it is set up to give the line ahead are called "points." When the transit has been moved forward and set up at a fresh point it is the duty of the rear staffman to hold a staff upon the previous point for a back sight, which insures the proper direction of the line.

The back sight is taken twice; once immediately after the transit has been set up, and again just before a point is made ahead, preparatory to moving the instrument forward.

Ephraim Rodfish was a raw boy sixteen years old, unaccustomed to work or responsibility. He liked the idleness of his position better than he did its solitude.

The staff, his emblem of office, was a slender, tapering rod ten feet in



NOT TEN FEET AWAY STOOD A LARGE BLACK BEAR.

length, painted in alternate red and white divisions, each a foot in length. Its appearance was as pleasingly conspicuous as a barber's pole.

On this occasion, a first back sight having been taken, Ephraim planted the staff in the ground precisely in the rear of the station, and threw himself down to rest. From where he lay he could look down the long vista of the path cut through the forest, in which the line was marked by the white "blazed" stakes. He saw that the men about the transit, a quarter of a mile away, were, like himself, taking life easily.

LOVE'S CHANGE.

"Before I loved, this world to me
Was one sad, stormy reality,
Shrouded by selfish aims and fears.
Too hard for joy, too cold for tears.
But all is changed, and now I see
Beauty where none was wont to be—
Beauty of ocean and of land,
Of noble thought and purpose grand;
And, best of all, the tender grace
And love-light shining in her face,
Her voice, so like a sweet caress,
And all her mystic sacredness.

I saw her pass down the street
What time the day and darkness meet,
And looking from my window's height
I breathed a prayer into the night,
And called upon the angels fair
To walk beside her every where.

There was no need, her own pure thought
A magic circle round her wrought;
Then what awaited a prayer of mine
For such a spirit, half divine?
Oh, rather let her pray for me
That I may love more worthily.
—Herbert M. Hopkins, in Harper's Bazar.

NOT HIS SWEETHEART.

But Cupid Won the Game at Last.

On a summer morning a young man turned down a Yarmouth row. It was a long, narrow row, and the sun that glimmered at the quay end made its shade even less enviable.

He was a fine, handsome young fellow, somewhat shabbily dressed, and as he walked he carelessly took stock of his surroundings.

Near the bottom of the row a window was open, and by a geranium that bloomed in a pot, the first and only flower he had seen, a girl was leaning lightly on her elbow. Her soft, hazel eyes were fixed on the opposite doorway.

Here a woman with a red face and braiding a broom in her hand was barring the entrance against a heretic man in a glistening oily frock.

"I ax you agin, John Wade," shouted he of the oily, "if you're agoin' to sea?"

"An' I tell you agin, skipper," replied a dogged voice from the interior, "I ain't agoin' to sea."

"Then," cried the giant, wildly, "what an' I do? Here's the vessel ready to sail an' you a-skulkin'. But, as sure as my name is Bill Thompson, I'll police ye."

He looked so big and helpless in his muddle that the girl at the window, who seemed used to such scenes, smiled.

Looking up at her, and seeing for the first time that she was in deep mourning, the young man smiled also. Then a thought appeared to strike him.

"Am I of any use?" he said to the wearer of the oily. "I want a job."

The skipper looked at him doubtfully; he thought he was joking.

"If you're ready an' willin', my lad," he said, "you're of use. But if you ain't, you ain't. Dye want a berth?"

"I want everything," answered the young man, in a low tone. "I'm homeless and penniless. But I'm a landman."

"That ain't a bit o' consequence. What dye say? Will ye go? 'Tis for eight weeks."

"I don't care if it's for eight years. There's nothing to stop me here."

"Come on, then," cried the delighted fisherman. "But stop; who's goin' to take your pay card? What's your name, my lad?"

"John Smith," was the answer, and his hesitation oozed the skipper.

"Well, Smith, for fear o' accidents, some one had better take your money. Who'll ye leave it with?"

The young man again looked up at the window at the sweet, pure face above him. The gaze of the rough sea giant beside him followed his glance.

"Oh, I see!" he exclaimed; "you're going to take it, miss. Well, you know where to go. Old Tom Price is the owner, 'an the name of the vessel the Sancy Lass."

"Come on Smith, no more hanky-panky, your sweetheart'll take your money," and he seized the newly shipped by the arm.

At the word "sweetheart" the cheeks of the girl at the window grew as red as the geranium by her elbow. In a startled manner she stretched over the sill.

"No, no," she cried, in confusion, "I do not know the gentleman. I—I—"

But already Smith, with the hand of the skipper on his arm, had been hurried out of earshot, and before she could reach the door the two had vanished down the row.

Eight weeks later the young man, browned and heavily, stood on Yarmouth quay. His sea rig had given place to a decent suit of clothes, and he seemed pondering which way to go.

a hansom and was driven to the office of Messrs. Furness & Wapp, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

As he burst into the office a carefully dressed old gentleman wearing a pair of gold-rimmed glasses stepped forward to greet him. This he did by nearly shaking his arm off.

"Why, my dear George," he cried, "how glad I am to see you. We have been advertising for you all over the country. How is it you haven't seen our advertisement before?"

"I have been at sea," said the visitor, with a smile, "in a fishing smack."

"Sea-fishing smack!" gasped the lawyer. "You, George! Is it possible?"

In a few words the young man told his tale. The old solicitor listened with much interest; then his face grew grave.

"So you have not heard the news, my boy," he said. "Your uncle is dead."

"Dead!" repeated George Neal, sadly. "And we parted in anger merely because I refused to follow the profession he had chosen for me."

"If we thought of the king of terrors there would be fewer quarrels," said the lawyer, kindly; "but he, too, was sorry, George, though when you hear the rest you may think he took rather an odd way of showing it."

"You know, of course, I was the person most trusted by your uncle. Besides being his confidential adviser I was also his friend. Well, as soon as you left I was called in to draw up a fresh will."

"At first, my dear boy, he wavered between leaving his money to a home for cats and the founding of a colony for reformed pickpockets. These mad projects, however, soon evaporated, and, subject to one condition, he made his property over to you."

With a curious expression on his sunburnt face the young man looked up. "And that condition?" he said.

"Excuse me a moment," said Mr. Furness, looking at his watch. "I expect a lady here presently; let us step into my private room."

The lawyer led the way, and in the privacy of this apartment they both sat down again.

"And that condition?" said George Neal, firmly.

"Now, my dear boy," said the lawyer, "don't fire up. You have had your way; let the dead man have his. You would not let him choose your profession, but he would find you something, so he found you a wife."

"In some little miserable seaport on the east coast your uncle had what nearly every successful man has nowadays—a poor relation. It came to his knowledge that this poor relation had died and left a daughter. This was quite enough for your uncle, and he made it a requisite condition that you marry her."

"The lady's name is—"

"Stop!" With his face expressing all the bitterness he felt, the young man rose.

"Before you continue," said Mr. Furness, hurriedly, "allow me to say a word. I have confidence in you as a gentleman, George, but I put you on your guard. The lady is here."

There was a knock and the door was gently opened. The clerk came first; then the lawyer, with old-fashioned courtesy, hastened forward to intercept the visitor. He took her hand and led her over the threshold.

"Miss Kate Perry," he said; "and this, my dear young lady, is Mr. George Neal."

All the blood that was in Neal's body rushed to his face. He stood grasping at the back of his chair, unable to utter a word.

Then the little hand that the lawyer held started trembling so violently that it attracted Mr. Furness' attention, and he hastily led her to a chair. Next he shyly examined the pair of them.

"It is possible," he said, "that my introduction comes a trifle late. Am I wrong in this surmise?"

"I—I," stammered Kate. "Mr. Smith," then she stopped, blushing deeply.

"Smith?" said the lawyer, mystified. "Smith? It is a well-known name, but I cannot say that up to the present I have heard it in connection with this case."

At last George Neal's tongue was unloosed, and he hastened to the rescue.

"I have met this young lady before," he said, "under very singular circumstances; we now meet under circumstances stranger still. An explanation is due to her, and if you will give me a little time to explain—"

"Certainly, certainly," said Mr. Furness, rubbing his hands. "Take all the time you require. I am quite content to let Cupid take my place as mediator," and, with a beaming face, he bowed himself out.

If the old lawyer's clerk had any desire to look into that room after his master had left it, he was disappointed. Mr. Furness' eye never left him for a moment.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The scientific commission appointed to select a site for a new capital for Brazil consists of five civil engineers, two astronomers, a naturalist and an expert in hygiene. The commission has started for the central plateau of the republic, where it hopes to find an ideal site for the future "greatest city of South America."

—The oldest horticultural association in Europe is the Royal Society of Agriculture and Botany of Ghent, established in the year 1808. Its annual exhibitions are always of great interest, and every five years it holds international exhibitions, the thirtieth of which is announced to open on the 16th of April next and to close on the 23d of the same month.

—The basis of Dickens' "Jarndyce versus Jarndyce," the famous Jeeves case, in which claim is laid to one-half the ground of Birmingham, has been reopened. The property was valued at nearly forty millions of dollars thirty years ago, and is immensely more valuable now. The new claimant is wealthy, has a car load of documentary evidence, including hundreds of certificates of births, marriages and deaths, and has also the opinion of one of the most eminent English lawyers that his case is good.

—Ever on the lookout for fresh markets, the New Zealanders have been attempting to get up a "frozen venison" export trade with the old country. The venture has proved disastrous. The average price obtained was ten cents per pound, and out of all this charges had to be defrayed. On the other hand, Scotch and English venison was selling at twelve cents. Russian frozen deer fetches seven cents per pound on the London market, so that the New Zealanders will have to abandon any attempt at business in this direction.

—Mexico is a land of mysteries, of statesmen, of scientists, of enormous treasures and wealth uncarved, of millions of acres untitled. In many places throughout the republic it is the same to-day as it was upwards of three centuries ago. In its twenty-eight states and two territories there are nearly 12,000,000 people, of which number nearly three-eighths are Indians. Most of the others are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, while there are, of course, some purely Spanish people, and some English and Americans.

—There is a wonderful grapevine at Gaillac, a town in southern France. Although the plant is only ten years from the cutting, it has yielded as many as 1,247 bunches of fine fruit in a single year. There is but one other vine in cultivation that is known to exceed this prolific shrub, and that is the historical vine at Hampton court, England, which was planted in 1768. In one year this noted vine has borne 2,500 bunches. The fruit from this vine is kept for the exclusive use of Queen Victoria and her household, the surplus being made into wine for the same purpose.

—The latest solution proposed for the London fog and smoke nuisance is the use of gas for all cooking, heating and laundry purposes. The author of the scheme would make its use compulsory. He estimates that it would cost only \$190,000,000 to buy up the gas companies, and the cost of the new plant to enable the whole of the 6,000,000 tons of coal now burned in London to be consumed as gas would be \$35,000,000 more. Gas as a result would be cheapened, smoke would disappear, \$20,000,000 would be saved outright each year, and London life would be lived in sunlight by day and the lovely glow of electricity by night.

ONCE A POWERFUL NATION.

The Important Part of the Now Fitful and Timorous Mashonaland.

Theodore Bent has made some surprising discoveries with regard to the inhabitants of Mashonaland, in south Africa. Eight years ago Montagu Kerr described these natives as a very timid people living among the rocks and crannies of the hills, where they kept a constant outlook for the approach of the dreaded Matabeles. Their enemies for many years had kept them in a state of terror. Mr. Bent says that in spite of their timid nature he believed when he saw them last year that their race had been better days, as they retained traces of a higher civilization in their skill in smelting iron, their carvings and musical instruments.

They called themselves the Makalanga, a name which did not signify much to the explorer until he returned to civilization, when he began to read the works of early Portuguese travelers.

In the book written three hundred years ago by Dos Santos, who was a far more careful and accurate writer on Africa than most of his contemporaries, Mr. Bent was astonished to find this statement referring to the region of Mashonaland:

"All these Kafirs they call Mocarangas, because all talk the Mocanga language. The Monamatapa and all his vassals are Mocarangas, a name which they have because they live in the land of the Mocanga, which is the best and most polished of all the Kafir languages I have seen."

Here we have the same name as Makalanga by substituting, as the Portuguese always did, r for l. Other conclusive testimony with regard to the identity of the two peoples has been discovered by Mr. Bent, and it may be regarded as established that the timid Makalanga of to-day are the descendants of the once powerful organization known in the sixteenth century as the empire of Monomatapa, a powerful Kafir organization like the Matabeles of to-day, which fell to pieces on account of internal dissensions, and finally became a prey to the Zulu hordes.

The descriptions which Don Santos gives to the Makalanga of Monomatapa correspond exactly with the habits and customs of the present inhabitants. He tells of the annual sacrifice to the spirits of their ancestors, the intercessors for them between God and man, the beer drinking, the iron smelting, the Mashonaland piano, the weekly day of rest during the plowing

season, and other customs which identify them with the people of to-day.

Mr. Bent has also been able to avail himself of the writings of Arabian historians who lived one thousand years ago, whose descriptions of the manners and customs of the people living in this region connect them with the present race. Hence, it seems very clear that the country now called Mashonaland has been inhabited for at least one thousand years by the ancestors of the present barbarous race, a race which at one time had power and some degree of civilization, due probably to its intercourse with foreign traders, but it has again fallen into a condition of barbarism.

During the plowing season every sixth day is called God's day, when the people abstain from work. The day is invariably devoted by the men to drinking beer and lying idle on the rocks. The Mashona piano consists of more than twenty iron notes fixed to scale on a square piece of wood and played on an calabash to bring out the sound. The natives are a musical race, and easily pick up tunes to play on this instrument.

The anthropologist evidently has an inviting field for research in the study of the Makalanga, whose language is as yet little known. The natives are very reserved with regard to their customs and religious observances.—Chicago Times.

NORWEGIAN WOLVES.

A Desperate Battle Which Resulted in the Death of Three Men.

I have hunted coyotes on the western plains and wolves in Canada and the northwest, and I have always thought that a conflict with Siberian blood hounds would be as terrific as any, but for real work there is nothing like a pack of starving Norway wolves. It is something beyond the imaginative ability of the American hunter. Although we were told that we might possibly meet an attack, we braved the ride, however, all being well armed in case of need. We proceeded about twenty miles without any serious incident, when, just as we were crossing a little frozen creek some twenty yards wide, a strange sensation seemed to take possession of our deer—they shivered, trembled and the hairs on their backs stood on end. "Wolves!" yelled my driver, and he began to lash the deer, one of which promptly slipped on the ice, fell down and tangled himself in the harness, thus seriously impeding our coveted progress. "Boys," said I, "send every bullet home." Just at this moment six fierce, hungry wolves came galloping toward us about twenty yards away. The deer regained his footing and away we dashed.

Wolves can run as fast against the wind as with it; so can the deer, but they had a heavy sled, five people and a foot of frozen, crusty snow to contend with. We had now run about half a mile, a wolf dropping once in a while, but on they came in increased numbers on our flank. You wonder, perhaps, why I did not shoot. Well, I will tell you. A running wolf, while the shooter is in a sled behind the trotting deer, is difficult to hit. I had only one hundred cartridges and knew it would only be madness to waste them. If the driver would only stop; but that was impossible, as he and the deer were frantic from fright. At this moment one of the wolves jumped upon the deer's flank and was promptly killed; but this kind of game could not last long, so I prepared to dismount some of our pursuers. Straddling the dashboard, every time a wolf jumped for the deer I shot at it, and hit hard or killed about seven. Just at this moment, as we were making progress in our defense, our deer, who had hurt his hip by his fall, came to a stop and the rear sled dashed into us. The collision was frightful, tumbling and spilling us all out, and the confusion was great. I called out to the driver to save the deer, as we were instantly surrounded by the maddened, beautifully-furred wolves. Deer, driver, wolves and we travelers were soon in a terrible melee for life. Just as I had begun to despair, all at once the wolves—that is, those that were alive—ran away as fast as they had come. We had lost two guides, one driver and three deer.—Sportsman's Review.

LIGHT HAired INDIANS.

The Yaguis and Mayas Are Supposed to Be Descended from Swedes.

"Do you know that there are in Mexico several thousand 'Indians' who have fair skins, blue eyes and light hair?" asked a traveler recently. "Well, it's a fact. The Mayas, inhabiting the Sierra Madre mountains in the lower part of Sonora, are supposed to be the descendants of the crew and passengers of a Swedish vessel wrecked on the Mexican coast long centuries before the birth of Columbus."

"They have a tradition that their ancestors came in a great canoe over the big salt water many hundred of moons ago." They have never been conquered by the Mexicans. They are nominally under Mexican rule, but are really governed by their own chiefs. Whenever the Mexican government interferes with them they take up arms, and they have got the best of every scrimmage thus far.

"The Yaguis are their neighbors, and these two war-like tribes have reciprocally reduced to a silence. Whenever the government interferes with the Yaguis the Mayas come to their assistance, and vice versa. Mexican troops can not stand before the Mayas, or white Indians. They are the most desperate fighters on the North American continent. Like their neighbors, the Yaguis, they are mostly Catholics. Although quite primitive, almost savage in their mode of life, the standard of morality is high. They live principally by the chase, but cultivate some corn and garden truck in the valleys. The men are large, well-formed, and some of the women remarkably handsome blondes. They all retain traces of their Swedish ancestry, and the linguists say that their language evidenced a north European ancestry."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Farmer and the Grocer.

A grocer would not pay a farmer the price of a ten-pound turkey for one that weighed but seven pounds.

Why should a farmer pay a grocer the price of the Royal Baking Powder for a baking powder with 27 per cent. less leavening strength?

The Royal Baking Powder is proven by actual tests to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. Better not buy the others, for they mostly contain alum, lime and sulphuric acid; but if they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

How an Audience Acts.

An actor says that it is fun for him to watch the audience through a hole in a flat or tormentor during an emotional scene. He says that in every audience there are many people who are sympathetic and who unconsciously imitate the expressions of the people in whom they are interested. They will scowl with the villain, languish with the heroine, grin with the funny man, and weep with the wronged one. The effect of dozens of people making the same faces at the same moment is quite funny.—N. Y. Sun.

The February Wide Awake

Has a delightful reminder of Tennyson in Carroll Burton's "Child-Life at Farmington," described by one who actually visited and played with the Tennyson boys. The same number also contains Frederick A. Ober's "Columbus article," "At the New World's Portal," Norman W. Bingham, Jr., one of the Harvard sprinters, furnishes the "Wide Awake Athletics" article, "Sprinting and Hurdling." H. E. de Ramsay writes of little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland as "The Flower of her Race." A splendid story by Alexander Ritchie, "The Pilot of the Nantucket Shoals," opens the number with all the rush of the sea and the blinding spray of those dreaded shoals. It is finely illustrated. Gertrude Smith has a capital western story, "The Little Taylors Alone;" Abby M. Gannett has a homespun story, "Hetty's Red Gown," and Anna F. Burnham has a country "school-ma'am's" story, "In the 'Pratus-Box.'"

Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

LANDLADY—"I notice, Mr. Butler, that you always call for a second cup of coffee."

MR. BUTLER—"Yes, my doctor told me that I must drink hot water freely."—Inter Ocean.

"Might I ask who lives here?" asked a polite gentleman of a stranger he met in front of a handsome mansion. "Certainly, sir," as politely replied the other. "Who is it, sir?" "I'm sure I don't know," replied the stranger.

To Florida.

Double daily sleeping car service from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville, via Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Lake City, Jacksonville to Tampa. For rates and sleeping car write B. F. Neville, 184 Clark street, Chicago.

"You were out again playing poker last night," said the father. "No, father," replied the truthful young man, "I was in just 17."—Washington Star.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c, 50c and \$1.00."

"Given the devil his due" is all wrong. Give him your "don't" and you'll be happier.—Yonkers Statesman.

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

No matter how selfish a man may be he is rarely willing to keep good resolutions.—Inter Ocean.

FOR THROAT DISTRESS AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all really good things, they are limited. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

When a ship begins to pitch the passengers all are anxious to make a home run.—Inter Ocean.

MR. RAISER, whose World's Fair Hotel advertisement appears in this paper, is perfectly reliable and will do as he agrees.

Money is yet quite hard to collect by landladies—even boarding house coffee refuses to settle.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. In your next order use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The painter whose staging board under him was a brave fellow. He went down with his colors flying.—Lowell Courier.

A - Absolutely.
B - Best.
C - Cure for Pain.

St. JACOBS OIL

1 - A Prompt Cure.
2 - A Permanent Cure.
3 - A Perfect Cure.

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS

Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

\$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time must enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure them in this way, send direct to us, ordering not less than Five Coins, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered. Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

SENATE

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—In the senate yesterday a resolution offered by Senator Woodworth providing for a joint committee of three from the senate and three from the assembly, to be known as the world's fair committee, to whom all matters relating to the world's fair should be referred, was adopted. Senators Woodworth and Spooner were appointed as senate members of the committee. Resolutions were passed demanding the repeal of the Sherman silver bill and protesting against the Chandler anti-immigration bill. Bills were introduced to extend the provisions of the Cooper election law to Milwaukee; to establish two additional normal schools in Wisconsin, under the direction of the board of normal school trustees, who shall select the location, and appropriate \$100,000 therefor, and to make Artisans' day a legal holiday. A joint resolution in relation to the death of Senator Horn and providing that the senate adjourn out of respect to his memory until Thursday was adopted by a rising vote.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—In the senate yesterday Senator Spooner introduced a bill regulating the drawing of jurors in criminal cases, the penalty for which on conviction means life sentence in the penitentiary. Under the present statute every defendant has twenty-five jurors, and the state must select several defendants, as was the case in Lafayette county recently when seven juries were tried. It is almost impossible to secure a jury. This bill proposes a limit of thirty-six challenges for two defendants and forty-eight for three or more, and gives the state half as many. A bill was also introduced to reorganize the employes of railroad corporations, giving employees of railroad corporations the power to collect damages from the company for injuries received from any other employee of the same corporation.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—In the senate yesterday a memorial was received from the Dane county board of supervisors urging the legislature to prohibit the practice of railroad companies issuing passes to legislators, and asking for the submission to the people of the constitutional amendment forbidding the issuing of railroad passes to state officers, judges and members of the legislature under heavy penalty. Bills were introduced providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. A resolution was passed favoring the opening of the world's fair on Saturday, and requesting Wisconsin members of congress to support such a change of the law conditioning government aid to that enterprise.

Speaker Koop announced his committee, Assemblyman Burk, of Dodge, is at the head of the judiciary; Hodge, of incorporations; Schwefel, of agriculture; Wetzel, of lumber; Parkerson, of taxes; McClellan, of county organization; Oberg, of medical societies; Koenig, of ways and means; Orlan, of education; Sampson, of railroads; Luscher, of insurance; Ringler, of state affairs; Conway of Labor; Fitzgerald, of claims; and Lange, of printing. Adjourned until Thursday.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—In the assembly yesterday resolutions were introduced and laid over for a later date, but against the repeal of the law providing for the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues; also in favor of the amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. A resolution was passed favoring the opening of the world's fair on Saturday, and requesting Wisconsin members of congress to support such a change of the law conditioning government aid to that enterprise.

Speaker Koop announced his committee, Assemblyman Burk, of Dodge, is at the head of the judiciary; Hodge, of incorporations; Schwefel, of agriculture; Wetzel, of lumber; Parkerson, of taxes; McClellan, of county organization; Oberg, of medical societies; Koenig, of ways and means; Orlan, of education; Sampson, of railroads; Luscher, of insurance; Ringler, of state affairs; Conway of Labor; Fitzgerald, of claims; and Lange, of printing. Adjourned until Thursday.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—In the assembly yesterday Mr. Lee's resolution asking congress to repeal the Sherman silver law was the subject of a debate precipitated by a motion to strike out the preamble which viciously denounces and unqualifiedly condemns the law. The motion was defeated on a yeas and nays vote, 53 against and 43 for, and the resolution will be referred to the senators and representatives in congress as it stands. A bill was introduced to repeal the law in this state under which every householder is entitled to \$200 worth of property exempt from seizure for debt.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—The assembly yesterday adopted a resolution asking congress to pass the anti-option bill. Bills were introduced prohibiting debtors giving preference to creditors and to providing for the equal pro rata division of property among creditors. Also providing for the exemption of widows' pensions from taxation. Resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on the constitution in relation to the repeal of the law imposing a tax upon state bank issues; in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; to appoint a committee to investigate the quality of the manufacturing building within the state penitentiary at Waupun. Adjourned until Tuesday.

MRS. MASON GIVEN FOUR YEARS
She Tells of the Murder of Cole in Court—Her Attorney's Strong Plea.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Anna B. Mason was suddenly arraigned at an adjourned term of the district court Thursday afternoon for the murder of D. S. Cole August 4 last by her attorneys. She pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, but offered to plead guilty to manslaughter. County Attorney McCrory accepted the plea and on request of her attorney, E. E. Ferris, the court listened to a lengthy statement she made. A synopsis is as follows:

She began by recounting her life since her marriage to Edward W. Mason six years ago. It was a perpetual struggle against poverty. The husband and wife lived together on a small farm, the husband being a farmer with his parents and she with her sister, near Cole and the scene of the crime. The murdered man professed interest in their welfare, and tried to induce Mrs. Mason to yield to his wishes. At last she did so, and continued making greater promises to her, which he failed to keep. In some way her husband found out about it, and so she confessed all to him. He said: "That man must be killed, and if you don't do it I will." He procured a revolver for her and showed her how to use it. For a long time she tried to pick up courage to kill Cole. After stumbling and always failing he kept urging the crime, and on the evening of the murder she made an engagement to meet Cole between his home and hers at 10 o'clock. Cole failed to keep his appointment, but when returning home she saw him sitting on the door of a ruined barn. She went over and after salutations went into the house with him. They began talking and she asked her husband to open the door and she would furnish rooms for her and keep her like a lady. Then she raised the revolver and shot him in the face.

Her attorney made a strong plea for the mercy of the court, and said that while he believed that he could acquit his client he considered this would save her sanity. The strain was so great that, while she would escape the penitentiary, it would be to go to an insane asylum. Mrs. Mason was kept under the effect of stimulants all day and frequently broke down during her recital. Judge Beall sentenced her to four years in the penitentiary.

The process of canning fruit by heating, steaming and sealing air tight, was in use by the inhabitants of the old city of Pompeii, as made evident by the discovery of several jars of figs in that buried city evidently prepared according to our present process.

The department of agriculture in South Australia is encouraging the growth of raisin grapes and has imported 40,000 cuttings for distribution among farmers.

WALTER married a lady for her money, and was disappointed on finding she had none.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the State Board of Wisconsin Presented.

The board of normal schools for the state has submitted its annual report to the governor. President John W. Howe, in the report, makes the following statements:

"The board has always been hampered in operating the schools by lack of sufficient funds. Only \$2,000 is annually furnished by the state for institute purposes and the board uses \$5,000 of the income fund; but the \$8,000 thus expended is inadequate to the need of 1,700,000 people spread over a large territory, having some 11,000 teachers annually employed in schools.

"The total disbursements of the board for the year ending July, 1901, were \$17,388. Of this amount the Milwaukee normal school cost \$17,077; Oshkosh, \$28,828; Platteville, \$25,331; River Falls, \$14,675; Whitewater, \$26,401. The total disbursements for the succeeding year were \$18,836.

"The total enrollment of students in the normal school in 1891 was 2,100; in 1892, 2,307. The total number of graduates from the advanced course of the several schools for the year 1891 was 28; for 1892, 73. The total number of advanced graduates of all the schools since organization is 1,792.

Counterfeiters Captured.

The police force and the United States secret service department have unearthed another gang of counterfeiters in West Superior. The police, together with Mr. Porter, of the secret service, went to the rooms of two men and arrested them while they were in bed. Upon the table and scattered around the room were plaster of paris casts for molding the coin. The two men were Thomas Patterson and A. C. Mack, and they had been in the city only about three weeks.

Wanted for Other Crimes.

L. M. Powers, the Ashland attorney who has been arrested at Seattle, Wash., on the charge of bigamy, will also probably have to answer for several other criminal charges. His wife says he managed to get away with \$7,000 of her money besides jewelry. The first national bank of Ottumwa, Ia., charges Powers with the embezzlement of \$1,700 of its funds, and there are also three or four other indictments hanging over his head.

Death of Fred Horn.

State Senator Fred Horn, the oldest member of the legislature, died from heart failure at his home in Cedarburg at the age of 77 years. Mr. Horn was a native of Germany, a classmate of Bismarck, and a resident of Wisconsin for fifty years. He had served in the legislature almost constantly for forty-five years, having been elected to the first state senate in 1848.

Shot His Wife and Her Paramour.

E. C. Allen fatally shot his wife and shot and killed Bert Van Tassel in a restaurant at Rice Lake. He alleged that the two were criminally intimate. In 1885 Allen was convicted of killing a man under similar circumstances in Cleveland, O., but was pardoned out of the penitentiary after having served one year of his term.

Died on His Wedding Day.

The funeral of a young man named Trickie, who resided near Plainfield, took place on the day set for his marriage. His affianced, Miss Maggie Gustin, of Oasis, was nearly prostrated with grief. Young Trickie's death was caused from a cold contracted on Christmas, which developed into pneumonia.

The News Condensed.

Thomas Allen, a farmer of the town of Lafayette, while filling a lamp set fire to his house and it and its contents were destroyed.

Ex-Sheriff Kennedy arrived at West Superior from Montana with John Hordula, charged with murderous assault on John Anderson at a lumber camp at Brule, last September.

The residence of Allen R. Morgan, superintendent of the gas works, was burned at Eau Claire, the family barely escaping in their night clothes.

William Hoffman, of Grand Rapids, has brought a suit for \$18,000 against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company for the alleged burning of a cranberry marsh.

Theodore Treichel, a young man, was killed by a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight train at Watertown. He was walking on the track.

Lee Eble has brought suit to recover \$25,000 from the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer company at West Superior for personal damages.

Charles Huldgreen, a homesteader living near Ashland, was trampled to death under his horse's hoofs.

While laboring under a fit of melancholy Arne Holm, a respected young farmer, hanged himself at Belfast. He leaves a wife and three little children.

The carpenters' union of Ashland ordered notices published and posted stating that all members of the union would work but eight hours a day, commencing May 1.

Abraham P. Bryant, who was a first cousin of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, died at the home of his son in Eau Claire, aged 92 years. He came to Wisconsin in 1840.

Interest in the iron discoveries in Douglas and Washburn counties was given an impetus by the announcement of the formation of a mining company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Lieut. Mercer, of the regular United States army, arrived at Ashland to take charge of the La Pointe Indian agency, from which M. A. Leahy was removed for alleged misconduct.

Many thousands of feet of cedar timber are now being shipped from Washington state to what a few years ago was the heart of the Wisconsin pine region.

A company of Wisconsin men has bought a tract of land and the fine water power at Nekoosa, on the Wisconsin river. The company incorporated with \$500,000 and will build several manufacturing factories.

The milk dealers of Milwaukee have decided to raise the price of milk from six cents to seven cents a quart. The reason given for the increase is that they have advanced the carry-

lik one cent a gallon.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

One of the Most Unique Characters in History.

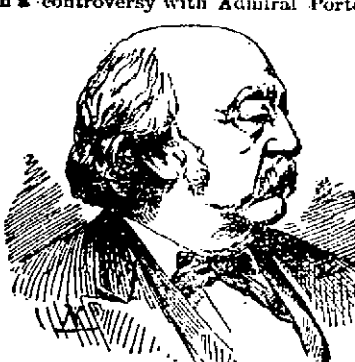
His Career as a Lawyer, Statesman and Soldier—A Picturesque Individual with Great Virtues and Some Vices.

The late Benjamin Franklin Butler first saw the light of day in Deerfield, N. H., November 3, 1818. His father was Capt. John Butler, who served in the war of the revolution. Benjamin was graduated at Waterville college, Maine, was admitted to the bar in 1840, began practice at Lowell, Mass., and soon made a high reputation as a lawyer, especially in criminal cases. He also won prominence in politics at an early day, being elected to the Massachusetts house as a democrat in 1853 and to the state senate in 1859.

The following year he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Baltimore, but withdrew with a majority of the Massachusetts delegates, with the announcement: "I would not sit in a convention where the African slave trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In the same year he was defeated as the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops to suppress the southern rebellion, Butler was a brigadier general of the Massachusetts militia. On the 17th of April he marched with the Eighth Massachusetts regiment to Annapolis, and was placed in command of the district of Annapolis, which included the city of Baltimore. He entered that city on the 18th of May, 1861, at the head of nine hundred men and occupied the city, placing it under martial law. He was made a major general during the same month and assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe. Here he issued his famous proclamation declaring slaves contraband of war, and for many years afterward the negroes were universally referred to as "contrabands." The intelligent contraband occupying a large space in the war literature of the period. In August he commanded the force that captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, in North Carolina. His attempt to dig the Dutch Gap canal cost many thousands of lives.

About this time he became involved in a controversy with Admiral Porter.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

and for the good of the service the two officers were separated. Gen. Butler being assigned to command at New Orleans. It was during this controversy that the general referred to the admiral as "Bottled Porter," a sobriquet that clung to the naval commander for many years. Before his assignment to New Orleans Gen. Butler had recruited an expedition for service on the lower Mississippi. In March, 1862, the expedition reached Ship Island and marched up the river to New Orleans and cooperated in the attack made upon the city by Admiral Farragut.

On taking possession of the city Gen. Butler assumed despotic powers, forbade the promenade of women on the streets after nightfall, and inaugurated sanitary reforms that ultimately proved of inestimable value in guarding against epidemics of yellow fever. He armed the negroes of the city and levied forced contributions for the support of the poor and for the improvement of the city. He ordered the execution of William Mumford for tearing the American flag from the mint. He was cordially hated by the southern people, and in December, 1862, Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring him an outlaw. He also seized eight hundred thousand dollars in treasure that had been deposited at the Dutch consulate, insisting that it was intended for the purchase of arms for the confederates.

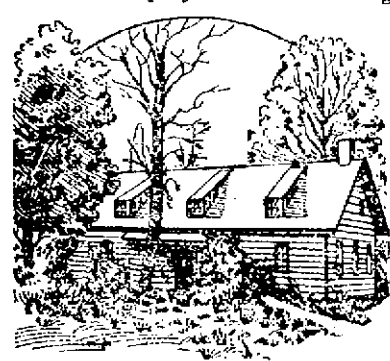
December 16, 1862, Gen. Butler was recalled from New Orleans. At the time he declared that this was prompted by Louis Napoleon, who contemplated an invasion of Mexico, to which Butler was hostile. In 1863 he commanded the army of the James, including the departments of Virginia and North Carolina. He was subsequently sent to New York, where trouble was feared at the elections, but his stay there was short, owing to the protests of leading citizens and officials. Returning to North Carolina he made a futile attack upon Fort Fisher, near Wilmington. This ended his military career. He was removed by Gen. Grant and returned to his home in Massachusetts.

Gen. Butler was one of the most active of the managers appointed by the house in 1868 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, he at that time having been elected to congress as a republican. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1882 by the democrats, after having been several times previously defeated as a candidate for the same office. His administration was signalized by the fewsbury almshouse inquiry, in which he appeared as the prosecutor. His charges were not sustained by the legislative investigating committee. He was reelected in 1883 for governor, but was defeated. In 1884 he was the candidate of the greenback and anti-monopoly parties for the presidency and received 138,825 votes. Since that time he devoted his energies to the practice of his profession, appearing in many notable cases before the United States supreme court, among them being that of the Chicago anarchists who were hanged.

AN OLD HOMESTEAD.

The Teller Mansion at Matteawan, N. Y., Built in 1700.

People go over to Europe and admire the old cathedrals there and marvel at the magnificent piles of architecture, saying the while that America has nothing to compare with them, quite forgetting the old Spanish church at St. Augustine, Fla. But old cathedrals, however charming to the antiquary, haven't the human interest that an old homestead has, in which generation after generation of children have been born, have passed through the perils of teaching, of crop and all other midnight alarms, have had scarlet fever and polio, have had diphtheria for which the white steamer has fluttered from the door-handle and a mother's heart has broken; a house where little boys have played around in summer with stubbed toes or have built snow forts in winter, have fought with their brothers and other boys; have grown up into the squawky hobbledehoy period; have married and gone away; a house which has had happy brides, happy mothers and mourning widows, and which still offers a cozy, warm shelter to its own—this is an antiquity far more interesting



THE TELLER MANSION, MATTEAWAN, N. Y.

than any cold-footed old cathedral which was ever built with the money twisted out of the unwilling hands of a half-starved peasantry.

The oldest homestead of this kind in America is the Teller house at Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y., of which a picture is here given. It is still held by the heirs in a direct line from old Roger Brett, who built it in 1700. Perhaps it isn't right to call him "old," seeing that he built it for his bride, who was the daughter of Francis Rombout, who was a pretty big man in his day. He was a rich merchant in New York away back in the last part of the seventeenth century. He was mayor of the town and owned a lot of property on "De Herres Staat," which he probably considered a fairly good investment. What would Mr. Rombout have said if he could have foreseen that the "Herres Staat" was to be the Broadway of modern New York, whereon one front foot is worth what would have been a fortune in those days? This Francis Rombout, whose only daughter married Roger Brett, was the man who, with Giulian Ver Planck, secured from his Christian majesty, King James II., a patent for 16,000 acres of land extending as far north as Poughkeepsie.

In those days Thomas Dongan was vice-admiral of New York. Some seventy years after, about when modern-built houses would be tumbling down, this homestead was occupied by Robert Brett's son-in-law, who was quartermaster for a pestiferous rebel named George Washington. Salt and provisions were stored in its cellars, and ragged continental soldiers slept in rows on the floors of its spacious chambers. The old mansion was the ancestral home of Isaac Teller and his sister, Mrs. R. B. Van Kleek. It is now owned by Mrs. Robert Fulton Crory, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is in an excellent state of preservation, although it is 183 years old.

DONELSON CAFFERY.

Something About the New Senator from Louisiana.

Donelson Caffery, whom Gov. Foster, of Louisiana, has appointed United States senator to take the seat made vacant by the death of Gen. Randall L. Gibson, like the governor, was born and reared in St. Mary's parish. His birth occurred on the 10th day of September, 1835. He was the son of Donelson Caffery, a native of Bedford county, Va., who was a prominent Louisiana sugar-planter and an early-century politician; and a nephew of the wife of President Jackson. He resided for some years at Hermitage before going south. Young Caffery's mother, Miss Murphy, was the sister of the mother of Gov. Foster, who is therefore Senator Caffery's cousin. Mr. Caffery was an aggressive factor in the election of Gov. Foster, and one of the most yielding and sturdy opponents of the lottery in the campaign which saw its death in Louisiana.

Cows Kept on Homestead.

Speaking of cows, the funniest thing I have yet discovered in their management by our southern consins is the Peruvian fashion of keeping them on top of the house. The big rambling cascos of Lima have adobe roofs, but as a board floor, and there are hundreds of them in the suburbs of that proud old city which serve the purposes of a barnyard. The mules and horses are housed in the lower rooms of the house—for in Spanish America it is not generally the fashion for humans to inhabit the ground floor—while on top of roofs, pigs and goats are raised, and the cow spends her days there, having been carried up when a calf.

SENATOR DONELSON CAFFERY.

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TWO KINDS OF WOMEN

need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—those who want to be made strong, and those who want to be made well. It builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures. It's for young girls just entering womanhood; for women who have reached the critical "change of life"; for women expecting to become mothers; for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; for every woman who is run-down, delicate, or overworked.

For all the disorders, diseases, and weaknesses of women, "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy so unfailing that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, the money will be returned.

MAN'S INGENUITY.

NEARLY one hundred different machines have been invented for boring rock.

OPEN three hundred miles of irrigation ditches are in operation or building in Yaldima county, Wash.

A HAY saver, consisting of a three-sided device, which enables the horse to insert his head into the manger but does not permit any lateral movement of it, is a late invention.

A PLAN to force coal by pipe line from the mines to the seaboard has been proposed. The coal will be ground to powder, mixed with water, sent through the pipes, the water then removed, the coal dried and pressed into bricks.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day, Just as surely will a neglected attack of liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is particularly adapted, as well as to the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the Bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

A Georgia editor refers to his readers as "patients."



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED
With Patent, Enamels, and Paints which stain the floor, injure the iron, and burn off the Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no more glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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KINNEY AVENUE NEAR 72nd STREET.

A RELIABLE PLACE TO STOP is the

RAISER HOTEL

Situated on a piece of ground 150 feet frontage with plenty of air and light in each room. 150 persons can be accommodated at a time, rooms are divided for two and four people. Gas light in every room. Ten minutes walk to the Fair Grounds. Price, \$1.50 per day for each person. Restaurant a few doors south. Send \$2.00 and state the time you will come thus securing a room and I will credit you with money sent. Reference, Corn Exchange Bank. Address CHARLES RAISER, 62 and 64 Cityview Avenue, Chicago, Ill. W. BAKER & CO. RAISER every day you wish.

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples is the title of an attractive book, recently published, recently issued. This book is handsomely illustrated with views of the Ozark region, including the famous Ozark fruit farm of 1,000 acres in flower country. It contains entirely to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value not only to fruit growers, but to every farmer and homemaker in other states looking for a farm and a home. This book will be mailed free. Address: W. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo. W. BAKER & CO. RAISER every day you wish.

F. H. PEAVEY & CO.,

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Consignment Solicited. Liberal Cash Advances Made. Highest Market Value Obtained for YOUR GRAIN. A FAIR TRIAL IS ALWAYS GIVEN. W. BAKER & CO. RAISER every day you wish.

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FITS

THE NORTHWESTERN Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

The Price Tells...
The Quality Tells...

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's • Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

"The Best for the Least."

MARTIN & CO.

The Popular Cash Grocers.

Stevens Street, Rhineland, Wis

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET,
Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Spafford & Cole.

The bigger the store the more broken lots of goods there are to dispose of.

The store's custom has always been to unload at prices less than cost rather than carry over. We have a few sizes in Plush Cloaks and fur trimmed Jackets, you can buy at your own price.

Women and children's muffs. Only a few left, but the price is less than the number. Boys' and men's Over Coats, Pea Jackets and Vests and a few odd suits for men and boys, which we have cut the price in two.

This is not an after Christmas advertisement to get rid of a lot of poor goods. The goods are just as good as ever so if they fit and suit, you can save money in buying them. Remember our special price on shoes.

Remember we are the best and lowest on the celebrated "Pillsbury's Best" and "Our Best" Flour. Fresh ground Buckwheat Flour and pure Maple Syrup constantly on hand.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

J. Weisen's Provision Depot!

is always stocked with seasonable goods. The best butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at 10c a bushel or 10c a bushel. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
LUCY LEROY, Plaintiff
vs.
JAMES LEROY, Defendant. Summons.
The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Oneida county, Wisconsin.
ALBAN & HANSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address, Rhineland, Oneida county, Wis.
Jan 30

\$5.00—Read.
From now until March 1st, we will paper any room of ordinary dimensions, sides and ceiling, with 6 or 9 inch border for Five dollars. Price includes hanging. 600 new styles of spring of '93 to select from. 4t

THE Life & Emergency Co.,

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
Pay no Bonuses for the privilege of allowing agents to do business.

Every Dollar Paid Purchases Insurance.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

For Particulars write to or inquire of
J. S. BURCHILL, Superintendent,
Office at Beers' Store Rhineland, Wis.

A Homestead at a Bargain.

I will sell my place on the Pelican river, near Rhineland, at a decided bargain. The location is a convenient and pleasant one and the buildings are first-class. I have four acres cleared. This is a good chance for some one.
J. A. JERMOND.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:
Notice is hereby given that James S. Sooman, by his attorneys, Dillett & Walker, will petition the court at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the court house in the village of Rhineland in said county on the 11th day of April 1893, at the opening of court on said day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to change his name to James S. Sooman.
Dated Jan. 18, 1893.
DILLETT & WALKER,
Jan 19-6w-Feb 23. Attys. for Petitioner.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
Julius Le Gure, plaintiff
vs.
Henry E. Holcomb, et al., Defs.
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of and pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 27th day of March, 1891, for the sum of two hundred fifty-six dollars and eighteen cents, damages and costs, I shall on the third day of March, 1893 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the office of Paul Browne, in the village of Rhineland in said county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows, to-wit:
Lot number five (5) of block number six (6) of the first addition to the village of Rhineland, Oneida county, Wisconsin, which property I shall so sell as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together with costs of sale.
Dated January 19, 1893.
EDWARD BRAZELL,
Jan. 19-7w-mar 2 Sheriff Oneida Co.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & CO.

317 to 327 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, CROCKERY, BEDDING, STOVES, and RANGES.

We Pay the Freight to Any Point Within 150 Miles of Milwaukee.

\$9.50 will buy of us a solid Oak Bed Lounge, nicely finished, upholstered in crush plush, silk plush bands. This bed will cost you in any other store \$12.50

\$3.50 will buy an oak Rocker, antique finish, upholstered in silk plush, high back, workmanship first-class. This chair would cost you in any other store not less than \$5.00

\$4.50 will buy of us a solid oak patent Rocker, upholstered in crush plush high back, full size. Real value \$6.00

\$12.00 will buy of us a solid Oak Sideboard, beveled edge mirror, two drawers, one double door, compartment, one upper shelf. This sideboard will cost you in any other store not less than \$16.00

\$1.00 will buy of us a cane seat Dining Chair, high back, substantially made. This chair is worth and ought to bring \$1.35

\$1.75 will buy of us, but at no other store, a cane seat Rocking Chair, substantially made and will cost you at other stores \$2.50

\$12.50 will buy of us a three-piece Chamber Suit. This suit is manufactured for our own trade and is well worth \$16.50

Send for Cuts.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Our Annual Clearing Sale of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Will Begin Tuesday, Jan. 3.

We will offer a Large Assortment of Muslin Underwear. These Goods are Made to Order and are the Same Make and Superior Quality that we have offered at previous sales, better than the other grades of Underwear offered at these sales throughout the country and better in quality and finish than can be made at home and much lower in price.

- - Our Great Annual - -

LINEN • SALE

Will also Commence on Tuesday, Jan. 3,

When we will offer a very large assortment of Linen Damask Table Cloths in all qualities and sizes, with 5x8 and 3x4 Naplins to match.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. - - - RHINELANDER, WIS



My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins. Butter is down and quality is better. Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail. Try it. Car just in. W. S. JEWELL.

ED. ROGERS, Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

F. A. HILDEBRAND, DEALER IN FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited. An expert upholster and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - - -

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Wm. SHUMANN,

— Proprietor of —

Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S

FAMOUS • SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhineland.

W. D. HARRIGAN

— DEALER IN —

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand, Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's block.

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JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident, Health and Boiler Insurance for sale and is Special Agent for the following companies: National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Will do well to see him. None but the best.

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The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

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